The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,534—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

e. but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagh erry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,493 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 325

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO MOULMEIN.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 11th June.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. CHUPRA, 1988 Tons, on 12th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Wines.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least from the Agent.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 8 of Act II of 1864 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay) is, on and after this date, to be forwarded and the fees thereon to be paid to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

WANTED,

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, as quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional References and bona fide proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who would undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of R. GORDON, Solicitor, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) GWALIOR	3725	450	J. C. Babot	13th June.
— SUMATRA	2488	459	R. E. Briscoe	20th do.
(s) MONGOLIA	3853	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1909	353	W. Barr-tt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	660	N.W Hazelwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3753	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	23rd June.
BOSHALLA	2932	450	J. Ormsin	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	29th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2303	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghullabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BAURA KS, Fort, care of Rustonjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Apply to S. W. B., General Post office, Bombay.

A Double Acting Pneumatic ICE MACHINE with Congelators, 4 Decanters, 2 Ice Vases, &c., in thorough order as good as new. Price Rs. 300.

D. B. C. F. S BORE DUCK GUN, G. WATSON & Co., quite new, with ante-recoil steel plate in case, with apparatus complete. Price Rs. 300.

MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.

2, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES has THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS in Bombay as a Merchant and Commission Agent, the name of the firm to be

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED ACTING AGENTS of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
1, Bruce Line, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on THURSDAY, the 12th of June 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of adopting a Petition to the House of Commons praying that the Western Rajpootana Railway be constructed in the part of it between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur—be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
F. ALLY HIPTULLA,
99, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

RECEIVED

The ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to COD LIVER OIL at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is by a new special process produced from the fresh Livers in exceptional purity, free from the indigestible fats inherent in other sorts; but otherwise in its natural condition as in the living fish; no chemical but only mechanical operations entering into Peter Moller's New Improved process.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The *Daily News'* Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that Journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil. "At the head of the Exhibitors of this product is PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, London and New York. His Factory is in the Lofoten Isles. All the year round he employes there 30 men and 20 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. This ben-factor of Consumptive Invalids and Puny Children has a special method for clarifying the Oil taken from the Cod's liver while it is fresh. What was freshly opened had NO TASTE OF ANY SORT."

THE GOLD MEDAL:—The only one awarded in this class, makes the

FOURTEENTH PRIZE which has been gained by MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL since the London Exhibition, 1862, in preference to all other makers—great and small—throughout the whole world, at all the principal International Exhibitions.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is the Only One that will retain its virtue in tropical climates, on account of its exceptional purity. Dr. Pearson, of Dublin, writes: "It is the only oil that will remain good for any time in India while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

Head Offices: CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY; Branch Offices: 521, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.; Factories: STAMSUND AND KABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL Travelling Classes now LAND and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, cards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are daily becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertising on the Stations of either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, may be arranged for any period that may be agreed upon. The Charges have been fixed on a liberal scale to encourage Advertisers to make a trial of the new means now offered of making themselves known to the Public.

Terms, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the "UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY of CANTON."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have been APPOINTED TEMPORARY SECRETARIES to the "BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 10th June 1879.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, at Breach Candy, a partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the compound of Sommerset House. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Third Sessions of 1879 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

OF standard excellence guaranteed, quality, best workmanship, and perfect finish, our stock is well worthy the attention of SURVEYORS, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, and ARTISTS.

The most complete in India, it is also the cheapest as the large business conducted by the Company reducing their working expenses to a minimum, the management are enabled to offer these goods at rates previously unprecedented.

Detailed Price Lists on application.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of illness on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Nancey Khyraj, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Arab Abdool Ramon bin Ally Musharee, the mortgagor.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house built, erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mahim, on the west side of Durga Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now are in the occupation of Hajee Adam Hajee Joosob, which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, and while said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 14A, containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the ground of Pascol Doming, on or towards the north by the property of Diogo Donna Patell, and on or towards the south by the property of Mukoom Moonshee and Ismail Khundwanee.

The above property belonged to Hajee Adam Jacob, and was mortgaged by him to Abdool Rahim bin Ally Musharee, and on the 23rd day of August 1873 the said Abdool Rahim bin Ally Musharee mortgaged the said property to Nancey Khyraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Byres Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Also 13 bags tobacco received from Damargaum, invoice No. 6 of 22-4-79, weighing 9 maunds, 5 seers, D.G. 6 B.B.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the following parties:—

	Abdool Tyeb Hoosein Ally.
A T R—97-98	3 Cases toy watches, gilt chains, &c., ex Pekin
	Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
A D—37	1 Case braid, ex Avondale.
	Essa Jamal.
E J—86-89	5 Cases hardware, purses, &c., ex Avondale.

ON MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., &c. the property of R. D. Cairns, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REWARD of Rs. 500 will be given to any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of Jewellery and Cash and other property STOLEN from the residence, at New Foras Road, of ARDASIR GOOSTADJEE.

REWARD of Rs. 50.—Lost between the Depot of Middle Colaba and the Light House, a Lady's Gold Geneva Watch. Apply at the Orderly Room, Middle Colaba Depot.

A GENTLEMAN, the son of a Bengal Civilian, is anxious to be employed on a Tea or Coffee Estate. Has had four years' experience of India. Apply to C. J, O. P.G., care of GRINDLAY & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 2a, Apollo Street.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinde).	Indian Inks.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Hair Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT THE BEST.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S

MEAT EXTRACTS,

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparatively superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Re. 2, and	Rs.	3	8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars	,,	3	0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars	,,	2	8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOTH THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."

Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT AT THE ABOVE PREMISES, FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies have been done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart-bottles, assorted liquors, will be sent on application.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely, can be supplied and invoiced direct from the Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Our Champagnes are imported direct from Defaut and Cie, Chateau de Pierry, Epernay, France. These high-class Wines were awarded a Gold Medal at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, last year, and cannot be surpassed by those of other Houses.

Price Lists can be had on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

DEVONSHIRE CYDER.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of '66 to 50 Galls. Hhd.	Rs.	170
St. Emilion do. do. do.	,,	220
St. Julien do. do. do.	,,	275
Medoc per dozen quarts	,,	15
St. Julien do.	,,	18
Margaux do.	,,	25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs.	18
Cognac Champagne do.	,,	20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Farrer Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	Net cash. credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. per doz.	6 0	6 4
In casks of 6 doz. pts. per doz.	4 4	4 8

} Duties included

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
'HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	Net cash. credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. q

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH JUNE 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 97⅛, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes unaltered at 116¾; Enfaced Rupee Paper, according to Reuter, unchanged at 76 for Fours and 82 for Fours-and-a-half, but private telegrams, we learn, report business impracticable at these rates.

In the General Produce Markets, there is no movement to notice, and Linseed is reported firm, Rapeseed quiet at previous prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester are called quiet but steady, although judging from private advices there is more of the former than the latter feeling apparent. Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. On the spot Mid-Orleans is quoted 3-16d. per lb. higher, but Surats are given as unchanged. To arrive there is nothing doing in Surats, and quotations, we learn from private sources, are quite nominal. Yesterday's telegrams from New York advise ready Mid-Uplands as having advanced from 13 1-16 to 13¼ cents., while September delivery had declined from 13·12 to 12·97 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	This week	Last week	1878.	1879.
To-day's Receipts	2,000	2,700	1,600	
Three days' do.	3,000	4,000	4,100	2,800
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,392,500	...	4,176,600	3,893,000

A payment of £100,000 into the Bank of England took place yesterday, but Money is already too cheap in London for this to have any special influence.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 51 11-16d. per oz., a decline of 5-16d. from Saturday, and so far as we can hear private advices confirm this. We believe, however, that the German Government are still out of the Market as sellers, and if so the fall is probably more the result of the rapid decline in Exchange on this side than anything else.

Exchange opened weak at a drop of ⅛d. from yesterday's closing figures, and on receipt of weaker accounts from China and Calcutta a further fall of ⅛d. to 3-16d. took place. Even at the decline the Banks continue more anxious to buy than sell, and to all appearance rates are likely to go still lower, but at the present rate of going a reaction cannot be far off, provided Germany continues to refrain from selling Silver. The rapidity of the late rise has as usual produced the usual relapse, and now it looks as if the decline were equally likely to overshoot the mark. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 7 9-16 to ⅛d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 7 13 16 to ⅛d.	,,
Credits, 3	,,	,,	..1s. 7¼d. ,,
Documents, 3	,,	,,	...1s. 7 15-16d. ,,
France 3	,,	,,	...2·9 to 2·10 ,,

On Calcutta there is no change, ¼ per cent. premium for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight being still the current quotations.

Government Paper continues very weak in sympathy with Exchange, and rates to-day are to a great extent nominal, there being numerous sellers but few buyers. Quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 92½; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½ to ¾; New, Rs. 97½.

The Share Market is very dull with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombay shares are ¼ per cent. lower, closing at Rs. 673¾, but other Bank shares are unchanged. In Land Companies there is no alteration whatever, and in Press shares the only change is a decline of Rs. 7½ in Bexars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull, but we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 15 in Bombay United and Rs. 10 in Central India. Bombay Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 20 higher.

Cotton to-day has again been dull in the extreme, and we have not heard of a single purchase for export of any importance. Nominally sellers are asking previous prices, but although the decline in Exchange reduces the discrepancy as compared with Home prices, we are still too high by Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per candy to admit of business. The arrivals yesterday were 5,062 bales, making a total of 16,750 bales for the five days. Sellers' prices are:—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs.	250 per candy.
Good Omra	..... ,,	240 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	234 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	228 ,,
Good Dhollera	..... ,,	238 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	232 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	225 ,,

Freights are very slack owing to the limited extent of export business doing. The Speke Hall s. s. has taken the berth for Liverpool at 25s., but the amount of cargo obtainable at that rate is insignificant. For other ports, rates are nominally unchanged.

Piece Goods continue very dull, and notwithstanding the adverse moment in Exchange prices still tend downwards. From the Bazaar to-day the clearances have been limited in the extreme, and to all appearance there is not likely to be much improvement in the demand now until we have favourable rains, when some speculation may set in on the probability of a good season ensuing.

Coals are quiet and unaltered, no fresh sales being reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The British s.s. Bhima, 128 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar, with a general cargo.

The British s.s. Gunga, 198 tons Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Stuart, 1354 tons, Commander G. Cowley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assaila, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Whatsley, Mr. Gabb, 4 Commissariat Sergeants, and 60 deck passengers.

The ship Cathcart, 1386 tons, Captain C. Crawford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dundee, 10th May, with a cargo of 1,861 tons coals, and Mr. R. A. G. Kinloch as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, 1884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the following cargo:—25,000 Nos. fireclay, 12 cases cochineal, 63 packages provision, 12 bales twist, 7 packages glassware, 15 packages leads, 19 packages wine and brandy, 215 packages piece goods, 50 casks beer, 234 packages papers, 17 packages paint, 7 boxes specie, 417 boxes silver, 4 cases saffron, 48 packages alcatarra, 11 packages sunny bags and many other packages of merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Cathay (s).....	Dundas.....	Venice, Mar 16.
	Akola (s).....	Stuart	Kurrachee, June 7.
	Cathcart	Crawford	Dundee, Mar 10.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Clan Stuart(s).....	Cowley	Rangoon.
	Bhima (s).....	Nacoda	Bhavnagar.
	Gunga (s).....	Nacoda	Bhavnagar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Siam, to Australia.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 12 Teazer, H M S, Woodhouse, from Muscat.
14 Dragon, H M G Boat, Hawkins, from Suez.
26 Pegasus, H M ship, Hood, from Suez.
27 Rapido, It G Boat, De Amezaga, from Zailla.
27 Heligoland, Austrn Corvt, Pircher, from Austria,
27 Glenogle ship, Crookstedt, from Calcutta.
28 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.
28 Dagmar I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
29 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.
30 Septima, ss, Hassenaw, from Hodeida.
30 Djemnah, ss, Monge, from Marseilles.
31 Wyberton, ss, Moultrey, from Rotterdam.
31 Indus, ss, Tyson, from Moulmein.
31 Inchcuthe, s, Griffiths, from Rangoon.
31 Co-mos, P M War, ——, from Singapore.
June. 1 Teucer, ss, Power, from Liverpool.
1 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
2 Annamite, P T ship, Serra, from Toulon.
2 Rhin, P T ship, Mathew, from Toulon.
2 Aurrora, ss, Urrutia, from Liverpool.
2 Celebes, ss, Barker, from Penang.
2 Clan Ronald, ss, Hoole, from Rangoon.
2 Patrick Stewart, ss, Stiffe, from London.
3 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
3 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May. 28 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.
29 Heligoland, Austrn Corvt, Pircher, to Australia.
30 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, to Marseilles.
30 Rapido, It G boat, DeAmezaga, to Zailla.
30 Pegasus, H M ship, Hood, to China.
31 Septima, ss, Hassenaw, to Bussorah.
31 Djemnah, ss, Monge, to Shanghai.
31 Wyberton, ss, McMoutrey, to Batavia,
31 Indus, ss, Tyson to Port Said F O.
31 Inchcuthe, ss, Griffiths, to Port Said F O.
June 1 Glenogy. ship, Crookstedt, to Jeddah.
1 Teucer, ss, Power, to China.
2 Eldora o, ss, Kerr, to London.
2 Annamite, P T ship, Serra, to Saigon.
2 Aurrora, ss, Urrutia, to Manilla.
2 Celebes, ss, Baker, to Amsterdam.
2 Clan Ronald, ss, Hoole, to Falmouth.
3 Dragon, H M G boat, Hawkins, to Ras Hafoon.
3 Cosmos, P M War, ——, to Tivolon.
3 Rhin, P T ship, Mathew, to Australia.
3 Khiva, ss, Lee, to Venice.
3 Kashgar, ss, Baker, to London.
4 Patrick Stewart, ss, Stiffe, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M ship, Woodhouse, from Muscat.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 10.

From Liverpool.

Clan Stuart s—11 cases varnish, Tyabally Chandabhoy & Co.

From London.

Banieli s—6 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Flamingo s—6 cases oilmanstore, Allibhoy Sumsoodin; 55 cases matches, Esmaljee Esoobhoy.
Malwa s—3 cases confectionery, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolally; 1 case saffron, Cuma Ramjee; 5,224 casks hard spelter, Huch D Fisher and Co; 4 cases medicine, Surufally Hoptoola; 50 cases copper sheets and 99 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
St George s—12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 6 cases whiskey, Eduljee Banajee.
Ellen Bates—8 packages glassware, Soomar Veera; 8 cases iron safes, L Narsen and Co.
Callarhoe—145 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

India s—20 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 10.

For Liverpool.

Duncan—15 bales hides, Goolambhoy Peerbhoy; 40 bales cotton waste, Bhimsey Nuthoo; 200 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 250 cwt myrabolams, Khimjee Lookmidas; 16 bales wool, 18 bales rags, and 4 bales cotton waste, Jadowjee Khoridas.
India s—240 bales cotton, Kevalda s Tricumdass; 200 bales cotton, Ramjee Cranhaujee and Co; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lukmidass; 67 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 175 bales cotton, C Ellhadhur.
Speke Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Gwalior s—32⁹ cwts gum ammoniac, Moolchund Motichund; 54 cwts Kussumba, Ghella Khimjee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 37 bales carpets, David Sassoon and Co; 4 bales skins, George Tell and Co; 11 bales leather, P Nusserwanjee and Co; 151 cwts m-o'-p shells, Maneck Lukumsey; 136 cwts cuscus roots, Laduck Rahim.

For Havre.

Flamingo s—3,092½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 899 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 12 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 383 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 14 cases coffee, C J Khambata.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 7.

Orchard, Major, 2nd Madras N I, from Kamptee.

June 9.

Cook, Surgeon Major, from Kaira.

June 10.

Brooke, Brigadier General, from England.
Poignaud, Captain, Garrison Inspector, from England.
Taylor, Major, Garrison Inspector, from England.
Preston, Lieut, 9th Regt, from England.
Gatacre, Major, 23rd Bombay N I, from England.
Hutchins, Captain, R A, from England.
Gardiner, Capt and Adjt, R A, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—June 10.

Mathews, Lieut and Adjt, 3rd Hussars, to Poona.
Poignaud, Captain, Garrison Inspector, to Mhow.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MARTIN—May 10th, at Lewisham, near London, Richard, the eldest son of the late Richard Martin, of Brookside, Alderley-Edge, Cheshire, aged 32 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MUIRHEAD—June 10th, at No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba John Muirhead, Measurer Chamber of Commerce, aged 35 years 9 months. The funeral will leave at 3-30 P. M. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAPTIST—May 29th, at Cawnpore, the wife of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary T. Baptist, of a son.
FERGUSON—June 2nd, at Dardens, Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. Ferguson, M.D., A.M.D., of a daughter.
HUTCHINSON—June 2nd, at Goraipur, the wife of H. D. Hutchinson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 40th (the Shahjehanpore) Regiment, Native Infantry, of a son.
NEDHAM—June 1st, at Sambalpur, C.P., the wife of W. A. Nedham, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McLAUGHLIN—May 26th, at Lahore, of cholera, Reginald Hyber McLaughlin, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, aged 30 years and 8 months.
NOONAN—June 3rd, at Lucknow, of heat apoplexy, Dennis Noonan, Veterinary Practitioner, aged 52 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879.

The war in Afghanistan is over, but in Bengal a war of another kind has commenced. An enquiry, we are glad to learn, is at last being held as regards the loss of camels and the mismanagement generally that has characterized the military operations in Western Afghanistan and to which attention has so often been drawn in these columns. As yet the only result we believe has been the free interchange between both parties to the dispute of mutual recriminations. An attempt is, however, being made to cast some of the blame upon the Government of Bombay, and as the matters under discussion are certain sooner or later to come prominently before the public, we have taken the opportunity to get full details together and are now able to put clearly on record details as to the action of the Government of Bombay in the matter from the very beginning. Our Allahabad contemporary has lent its columns to those who are abetting General Stewart and Major Sandeman in their efforts to charge the Bombay administration with having wasted the public money and having neglected to take proper means to ascertain what the requirements of the army were. It is advisable that the insinuations that are being promulgated in that journal shall once and for all be fully answered, so that for the future there may be an end to them.

To begin with the Sonmiani route. It was adopted for very simple reasons. The Government of India wished to provide a route which would have the advantage of being open in the hot weather when the others *via* Sukkur, Dadur, and Dera Bugti are closed on account of extreme heat and floods. The first few marches from the sea,—Sonmiani to Lus Beyla—are certainly hot, but after that the climate even in the worst months of the season is comparatively good, and had it been necessary to continue the supply of stores to Quetta during the time the other routes were closed, and before that *via* Thull-Chotialli was known to be available, the Sonmiani road would have proved most valuable. Again, camels were becoming scarce in Sind on account of the immense drain that had been put on the province, whereas they were reported plentiful round about Lus Beyla and Khelat. Then Major Sandeman had made an urgent demand for 1,000 camels from Lus Beyla, so the Government of India took the opportunity to send an extra 2,000 by the Sonmiani-Khelat route direct to Quetta. The 1,000 asked for by Major Sandeman were to be sent as soon as collected; the 2,000 were to go laden, but they could not carry more than 8,000 maunds, at 4 maunds each. Some, however, had to go unladen and in reserve, so we may say that after all not more than 5,000 maunds altogether were sent by this route.

It is advisable to reiterate that the Bombay Government only carried stores at all for the Government of India after General Stewart's own transport train had broken down utterly. The enormous quantity of food and stores of all kinds spoken of by the *Pioneer* were supplied *entirely* by the Supreme Government whose original intention was to send them all by the Dera-Bugti route which, as we all know, failed. The bulk of the stores, so carried by the efforts of the Bombay Government, were first transferred from Mithankote (the Dera-Bugti base to Sukkur. The Government of Bombay asked) no questions of the Government of India as to what they were forwarding generally, but the matter was not, however, entirely overlooked, for when the pressure on Sind became great, and when camel carriage could not be further provided from that province—when Bombay had accordingly to be called upon for carts, the Commissary General of Bengal, being himself at Sukkur at the time, was personally asked more than once whether many thousands of maunds then awaiting transport at Sukkur could not be dispensed with. He, however, decided that all that was there at that time must be transferred to Quetta, and, moreover, in March 1879, the already overtaxed transport train was ordered to carry still another lac of maunds (afterwards reduced to 50 000 maunds), *all of which was supplied by the Government of India*. That Government had doubtless very good reasons for sending to Quetta the goods that were despatched, for an enormous quantity of what was transported consisted of warlike stores, quantities of ordnance supplies, camp equipage, tools, &c., all of which will probably be shortly required for the construction of a strong position on the new frontier. This fact seems to have been entirely overlooked by the writers in the *Pioneer*. It has also been asserted that the resources of the Pishin Valley and Kandahar were well known to Major Sandeman and to General Stewart to be more than sufficient for the requirements of the army of occupation, and that the Government of Bombay made no effort to ascertain the fact. If this was the case, surely it was a great pity that Major Sandeman did not inform the Government of India himself that large food supplies were not required at Quetta. The Government of Bombay, kept in the dark from beginning to end, knew nothing about it, nor were they ever consulted; as we have already said that they only carried what was supplied by the Government of India, and which the Bengal transport train had failed to send on. If Major Sandeman did offer to furnish many thousands of maunds of flour and barley in January 1879 to the Kandahar army, he must have been done so to the Government of India or to General Stewart, and the responsibility of the reply that such supplies were not required, must rest entirely with the Government of India and General Stewart. In short, it stands to reason that Major Sandeman could never have made the offer to the Government of Bombay. We can, however, state as a positive fact that that officer in November 1877 asked *the Commissioner of Sind to purchase grain for him, and that the Commissioner did so*. Subsequently, however, the order was countermanded and the grain was resold.

If the resources of the country through which the army was moving were ignored, as the *Pioneer* says they were, the fault entirely lay with the General Commanding or with the Commissariat officers under him and not with the Government of Bombay! If, again, the resources of Baluchistan were ignored, was not the Agent of the Governor-General in Baluchistan, *i. e.*, Major Sandeman, to blame? As a matter of fact Major Sandeman did hold out all sorts of promises to the Bengal Commissariat, hardly one of which he fulfilled. Consequently, the army was reduced to great straits, for General Biddulph was too busy carrying out his personal reconnoitring expeditions to devote his attention to working up the food resources of the country. Not until General Stewart appeared on the scene was any systemised attempt made to collect food by requisition from the villages but in the meantime the alarm of the Bengal Commissariat officers at finding no local supplies available was communicated to the Government of India who ultimately appealed to Bombay. With regard to the very unjust insinuation that the Government of Bombay acted on selfish motives in purchasing large supplies in Sind so as to enrich its own province, it is as well to state that practically speaking not an ounce of grain was supplied from that district by the Bombay Government at all. The offer to do so was made, but the Bengal Commissariat replied that the prices were higher than those of the Punjab where their contracts had been already completed (to be sent by the Dera-Bugti route be it remembered), and they therefore very properly declined the offer. The Bombay troops serving with General Stewart's Division were supplied with all their rations by the Bengal Commissariat, *i. e.*, with supplies brought from the Punjab, and even the Bombay Commissariat officers serving in Sind (with the army) were under the Commissary General of Bengal. But in the first instance it was never intended to come anywhere near Sind, all the enormous preparations were made in the Punjab, and all the stores were collected at Mithankote and *transferred* to Sind only when the Dera-Bugti route failed.

With regard to the allegation made in the Allahabad paper that sheep and oxen which abound in Afghanistan were sent up from Sind to Kandahar, there to arrive in such poor condition as to be worthless, it is only necessary to say that if Sind did supply them, which we doubt, they were purchased by the Bengal Commissariat and Bombay had nothing to say to it. The transaction, if true, does not throw much credit on General Stewart's command and the incident had better have been suppressed so far as he was concerned. That is all that can be said about it.

It is also affirmed that although the Bengal transport was strained it was never under danger of breaking down, and that the much talked of assistance of Bombay was therefore unnecessary. Bearing on that point the following facts are very suggestive:—Sind *alone* supplied 30,000 camels, 11,000 bullocks, 2,500 ponies and 2,500 carts, besides 2,000 carts obtained from Bombay itself. Of the 30,000 camels from Sind alone (the Punjab supplied an immense number also) quite half were used between Quetta and Kandahar. General Stewart's original demand was for 4,500 Sind camels to go beyond Dadur *only*; all the rest were to be supplied by Major Sandeman at Dadur, but when General Stewart arrived at that place, there was not sufficient camels available to provide hair for a paint brush. We would again ask if any number of these animals at all worth mentioning was at any time supplied by Major Sandeman for the march from Quetta to Kandahar? Baluch camels for service in the Bolan came in for hire in January and February, but not before Sir Richard Temple's visit to Dadur. So much for the resources of the country as regards means of transport. We will conclude our remarks upon this part of the subject by quoting from a letter by our special and independent correspondent with the Kandahar column written during his journey down to India:—"As to the transport arrangements in the rear of the army I can only say "that between Kandahar and Quetta everything "is in a state of chaos, but from Quetta downwards, the forwarding arrangements instituted "by Sir Richard Temple are working smoothly "and efficiently. The contrast is most marked "and attracts the attention of all of us who are "journeying from the front."

It is true that the Bombay bill will be a big one, but why? Because against the warnings of the best informed, it was insisted in Bengal that the Dera-Bugti route was *the route*. As is now generally known it utterly failed, and without any warning to the Government of Bombay the greater part of the army and its impedimenta was moved hurriedly to the Sukkur line. There was no organization in the transport train. Camels died by hundreds through bad management, and because the officers employed, instead of being men who knew Sindi, were Bengal officers who could not speak a word of the language. Another reason for the immense loss of camels was because the seven or eight marches at the Bolan were unsupplied with an ounce of food for *man or beast!* and this was the case after all the Generals from Stewart downwards had passed up? Our special correspondent drew attention to this fact when accompanying General Biddulph's staff up the Pass even in November, yet matters continued the same for months afterwards. No wonder the bill will be a large one, for the camels were not fed in the Pass because there were not sufficient camels to carry food for man and beast, so the latter died. Then, surely, if the resources of the country itself were so great, as the writer in the *Pioneer* alleges, what a pity it was that Major Sandeman did not stock the Pass with ordinary food before the army entered it? This error, although so often drawn attention to, was *not corrected until February* when Sir Richard Temple put matters right by sending seven Commissariat conductors, with small establishments from Bombay, one for each march in the Pass. This was one of the measures that resulted from the Governor's (according to the *Pioneer*) "restless and uncalled for visit." As to the expenses of the Sonmiani route we have already described why that line was established. But the cost of the experiment about which so much noise is made in Bengal was first the hire of the 2,000 camels urgently required at Quetta; second, the cost of transferring 5,000 maunds of stores from Sukkur to Kotri by State Railway, thence to Kurrachee by the S. P. and D. Railway, and thence by native boat to Sonmiani; third, the cost of a small staff allowance to Mr. Ingle and Major Macnair, the two officers who had the arrangements to make *en route*. For all this, and it is not much, we shall have opened out an entirely new route for future use, while if it fails, the money will be a mere bagatelle compared with the loss caused by the Dera-Bugti *fiasco*. In conclusion, we would recommend our up-country contemporary to say no more about Bombay while discussing the storm that is now brewing in Bengal. The facts we have given above are not to be questioned, and they do not speak well for those in whose interest the remarks in the *Pioneer* were written.

It is high time, we think, that some attention should be paid by the Trustees of the Nicol Trust to the queries put by our correspondent "Creditor," whose letter we published yesterday. It is now more than a month since a similar communication appeared in our columns from another creditor, and we think it would have been well if the legitimate questions then asked had received the reply they called for. As the whole matter stands at present the liquidation of the estate is becoming a scandal. As our correspondent points out the expenses amount monthly to Rs. 4,800, and although nearly nine months have elapsed nothing has been shown for the expenditure of over Rs. 40,000 which that period represents. When the circumstances under which the body of the creditors were induced to agree to the voluntary liquidation are remembered, it would surely appear advisable for the members of the committee to take all precautions in their power to prevent their fellow creditors from having further cause to grumble. The matter will soon become a serious one unless the existing desire of most of those directly interested for information is satisfied, and it is time that an account was rendered of the progress of the liquidation up to date.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 23rd MAY.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Cathay, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 23rd May. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr Crawford	Mr and Mrs Taylor
Mr J Hay	Capt T M Hotchins
Mrs Stevens	Mr and Mrs Wair and child
Mr Winter	Capt M W Archdale.

From Brindisi.

Capt G Poignaud	Major Gatacre
Genl Brooke	Mr Metcalfe
Mrs Borrodaile	Mr Charriol.

From Malta.—Lieut and Mrs F G Preston.

From Venice.

Mr and Mrs J B Barton	Mr F Kilvert.

From Aden.

Mr Fernandez Marcolee, wife and 2 children	Abdool Kerim.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, MAY 23.

If Lord Beaconsfield keeps his health, and there are no more disasters to British arms in South Africa, the present Ministry may, so far as one can judge, fairly hope to remain in office for the next ten years. The Opposition makes frequent efforts to pull itself together by marshalling its forces for a pitched battle with the Government; but it always has to recoil beaten. I don't say that it has not often the best of the argument, but, as the Duke of Argyll despairingly confessed the other night, when appealing to history to reverse the verdicts of the present Parliament, on a division the Ministry always triumphs. The Duke's speech on the foreign policy of the Government would at any other time have made a great impression on the country. It was the most brilliant Parliamentry speech that has been delivered for many a long day, and so pointed and well-sustained as the invective that Lord Beaconsfield absolutely writhed under it, lost his temper for once, and made a feeble and ineffectual reply. The Duke ridiculed in the most merciless way the results of the Berlin Treaty, declaring that the Ministerial peace with honour meant simply the abandonment of all Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury had fought for and the complete effacement of Turkey. The Premier could only reply that at all events he had kept the Russians out of Constantinople; and this he has done, no doubt, for a time; but at what a price? He has been obliged to give up Batoum, to connive at the Sultan's resolution not to garrison the Balkans and at the postponement of the Russian evacuation of Bulgaria, and to let the indemnity remain as a weapon which Russia can use whenever she wishes to put the screw on Turkey. The reforms that were to have been accomplished in Asiatic Turkey are impossible so long as Turkey is without money, and she can have no money to spare till she has paid off the indemnity. Our protectorate of Asia Minor has therefore dwindled down to the appointment of four English officers with roving commissions in Anatolia. Then, again, it is probable the Ministry will be compelled to make fresh inroads on Turkish territory to satisfy the claims of Greece, while England may yet be compelled to seize Egypt and to let France take Syria. It is quite true, therefore, that the policy of maintaining the Turkish Empire, which Lord Beaconsfield claimed as his own, has broken down. But the nation at large cares nothing for this. It only knows that war has been averted, and that taxation has not been increased, and it pays no more heed to the Duke of Argyll's indictment of the Ministry than it would to a page of hieroglyphics describing events in the reign of one of the Pharaohs. So, with regard to the Afghan War. Many and direful have been the prophesies that that war must end badly, and the Liberals lay in wait, chuckling over the anticipation that soon Yakub Khan would give them their revenge on Lord Beaconsfield. But the good luck of the Ministry has brought Yakub into the English camp to sue for peace, and war is over. It is easy to cavil at the terms of peace; but at least the Ministry has secured the scientific frontier defined by General Hamley, and has brought Afghanistan finally within the sphere of its political control. It has done this, too, at a comparatively small expense. That it has by advancing the frontier put an end to the risk of collisions with Russia, no one will contend; but it has undoubtedly strengthened India morally and materially for a struggle which must come; and when we remember the pretensions Russia made last year to do what she liked at Kabul, we cannot but admit that she has received a serious check in Central Asia. There is, therefore, no room for the censure the Opposition was preparing to launch whenever the Afghan war came to an abortive end. Another illustration of liberal weakness was afforded last week by the collapse of the debate on the straining of the Royal Prerogative. There remained, however, the imposing question of Indian Finance. Mr. Fawcett denies, and with good reason, that he has been a party to the scandalous agitation which has been carried on in this country for the purpose of persuading credulous people that India is on the brink of bankruptcy. No one can help feeling the greatest respect for Mr. Fawcett's per sonal character, and India is deeply indebted to him for constantly subjecting the accounts of her Government to fearless, keen, and intelligent criticism. It is entirely owing to him that the discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons has become a reality instead of a farce, and that the English public are at last beginning to have at least a dim conception of the meaning of some of the problems of Indian finance. At the same time, Mr. Fawcett takes too uniformly gloomy a view of Indian affairs to be just; and his speeches and writings have undoubtedly been the main cause of the anxiety which has lately been manifested in England about the future of India, and which has led numbers of persons to ask seriously if the Indian Empire is worth keeping. The unfavourable character of Sir John Strachey's last Budget seemed to confirm all Mr. Fawcett's ominous predictions, and the leaders of the Opposition, finding that many Conservatives were disposed to separate themselves from the Ministry in a division on Indian finance, hastened to take the member for Hackney under their protection, and sent round "a whip" urging all Liberal members to be in their places to vote for Mr. Fawcett's amendment to the Budget, expressing alarm at the present financial state of India and condemning the Government for not having sought to retrench expenditure. Well, after Mr. Stanhope's speech last night all this formidable show of opposition dissolved into thin air. The Liberals affect to believe that they really gained a triumph, because, they say, the Government accepted Mr. Fawcett's programme of reform. But they forgot that Mr. Fawcett himself wished to persevere with a modified form of his amendment, which still expressed "alarm" at India's condition, and that he only yielded to Mr. Gladstone's advice in withdrawing it altogether, the fact being that Mr. Stanhope had fairly convinced the House there was no cause for alarm, and had thus assured to the Government an overwhelming majority if a division took place. Of course, Sir George Campbell remains irreconcileable, and will probably push his amendment about the loan to a division; but that is of little consequence. The real opposition has disappeared and the Ministry is victorious all along the line.

I went to hear the debate last night, not expecting that the interest of the affair would evaporate before the Under-Secretary had finished his speech. The House of Commons is greatly altered for the worse since Mr. Disraeli left it, and I hardly know anything more depressing than to sit out one of its debates. The front Opposition bench still rejoices in its range of "extinct volcanoes" looking greyer and ashier than ever, though Mr. Gladstone is as eager and restless as ever, and appears to keep ever boiling within him "the lava flood that burns in Etna's breast of flame." Among the Conservative leaders there are many new faces, including a number of Lord Beaconsfield's "young men," among whom Mr. Stanhope after his last night's speech is likely to hold henceforth the most conspicuous position. The beginning of the evening was enlivened by a regular Irish row, the Home rulers alleging that Sir Stafford Northcote was playing fast and loose with them about the O'Conor Don's University Bill, and threatening the Government that they would resume the old tactics of obstruction unless they got another day fixed for the discussion of the Bill. There was a splendid display of Irish eloquence; one gentleman invoking the memories of "forty generations of Catholic ancestors;" and one could not help reflecting what an Irish Parliament would be like, composed entirely of such materials, or how much business would ever be done in the British Parliament if the contingent of Irish legislators were ever reinforced by a contingent of educated natives of India. At last, the torrent of Irish rhetoric ran itself dry, and to a tolerably full House, the Opposition in particular being strongly represented, Mr. Stanhope began a speech which lasted nearly two hours, and which may be described as in substance an admirable answer prepared by India Office experts to the charges of mismanagement and extravagance urged against the Indian Government by Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Stanhope is as ready a speaker as Lord George Hamilton, and has a better appearance, voice, and manner. He spoke with great tact and moderation, and won the ear of the House so thoroughly that his spirited peroration was heartily cheered by Liberals as well as Conservatives, and when he sat down the Cabinet Ministers present—Sir Stafford Northcote had been obliged to leave the House to dine with the Prince of Wales—congratulated him effusively. That part of the speech which made the best impression upon the House was the elaborate review of the real origin and charges of the Indian Debt. Taking credit, for the first time, for the revenue yielded by the Indian guaranteed railways, whose capital he added to that of the general debt, Mr. Stanhope surprised the House by showing that during the last ten years the annual interest on a total debt of 249 millions has been reduced from £8,094,000 to £5,751,000. He also pointed out that the dead weight of unproductive debt raised since the Mutiny does not exceed £14,500,000, and that the net deficiency during the last five years only amounts altogether to £3,000,000, although the Indian Government had spent in that time £12,000,000 on famine relief, and had lost £7,500,000 by exchange. These figures proved an excellent antidote to the extravagant assertions of writers in the *Nineteenth Century* about the hopeless state of the Indian finances; and Mr. Stanhope was, I think, quite justified in maintaining, though not with reference to Mr. Fawcett's writings alone, that the Indian Government would have been able to issue its recent loan in India at a much higher rate but for the persistent misrepresentations of writers who tried to make out that India would soon be unable to pay interest on her debt. All these explanations, however, do not overcome the fact that there is at present a deficit of revenue as compared with expenditure in India, though one good harvest, or a rise of twopence in the exchange, would give a balance on the right side. Mr. Stanhope accordingly promises reductions in expenditure which are expected to amount to a million sterling. Without questioning the sincerity of the Government of India in making those reductions, I venture to predict that they will be quite illusory. The real extravagance in the Civil Administration is the amount of salaries and pensions paid to the Civil Service. These are to remain untouched; but Lord Lytton thinks he can reduce expenditure by bringing out fewer covenanted civilians from England, and giving a larger number of appointments to natives. The *Times* of this morning has the good sense to warn the Indian Government not to be rash in *making* a change which might endanger the stability of the Indian Empire. It is indeed, but too clear that financial saving effected in this way may mean political ruin. All recent administrative experience has shown conclusively that the Indian Government can rely implicitly on European agency alone. A main object of its policy should be to strengthen the European element in India, and this it might do by throwing open appointments now held by covenanted officers to the thousands and tens of thousands of Englishmen who could do the work as efficiently in India for half the money. It is madness to dream of filling all the offices in the administration except the very highest with natives. Intense dissatisfaction would be caused if the salaries were reduced for native holders of appointments; yet, if they were not reduced, there would be no financial saving, and the only result would be that the Government would pay as much money for a far less efficient agency. There would be no economy in a reform of this kind. Imagine, too, what would be the fate of the Viceroy and his few English Councillors, with the whole service below them filled by natives bound together by that political free-masonry in which subject races are adepts. The Government of India knows little enough now about the people it rules; it would then know nothing. It would be in the air, removed far away from the active life of its subjects on earth; and the most formidable conspiracy might be organized by its own servants and all the resources of the Empire seized by traitors, before it heard a word of what was going on. Surely, Lord Lytton will pause before voluntarily transforming himself into an English copy of one of the later Mogul Emperors, who were entirely in the hands of Hindu advisers. One can see that he has his doubts about that native loyalty he is so fond of talking of, for he will not hear of reducing the British garrison of India, and it may be taken for granted that there will be no diminution of the military charges. There remains the promised limitation of expenditure on productive works to £2,500,000 a year, the amount which it is considered may be borrowed annually in India without disturbing the money market. I have not a word to say against the general policy of raising loans in India; but how is it that the critics of the Government do not point out the mistake of borrowing capital for public works in this way, when it is confessed that the old policy of working through guaranteed English companies was most beneficial to the State, and when it is notorious that capital could now be obtained through such agency for 4½ per cent. If the Indian Government sincerely believes in the efficacy of public works, why does it curtail the expenditure on them and borrow capital for them in the most costly manner? No doubt, however, the public works expenditure will always be first attacked in seasons of emergency, because it can be arbitrarily reduced without much trouble. The only remaining portion of Mr. Stanhope's speech on which I need touch is that referring to the depreciation of silver. I am glad to say that the Home Government has distinctly refused to sanction any scheme for tampering with the Indian currency; and the reserve of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE TRIAL OF THE DACOITS AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 10.

The case of Hurry, the notorious dacoit, was concluded this morning. The jury returned after an hour's deliberation with the following verdict:—First prisoner, three of the jury say guilty, two not guilty. Second prisoner the same. Third, one juryman says guilty, four not guilty. Mr. Justice Newnham formally discharged the third prisoner, but said that as regards the first and second prisoners he will take time to consider. If he accepts the verdict he will forward the papers to the High Court. The verdict against Hurry is generally considered to be preposterous.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Board of Trade Returns of exports for the last month show a slight improvement.

Consols to-day closed at 97¾.

THE COMMAND AT CYPRUS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Hon. R. Bourke (Under Foreign Secretary,) in reply to a question said that Sir Garnet Wolseley had resigned the High Commissionership of the Island of Cyprus, and that General Biddulph had been appointed to succeed him.

EXECUTION OF SOLOVIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 9.

Soloviеff, the man who attempted to take the life of the Czar in April last, has been hanged.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer El Dorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left to-day.

The Anchor Line s.s. Anglia, from Bombay for Liverpool, passed the Suez Canal on the 8th instant.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo *via* Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the outward English Mails of the 30th ultimo, sailed hence for Bombay at 7 p. m. this evening.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 9-16d.
Fair Oomras ..... 5 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 116¼
Bar Silver 51 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 76
4½ per cent. do. 82

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 10, 6-45 A.M.

French Mail steamer Irrawady from China arrived.

GALLE, 10, 11-30 A.M.

French Mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 10.

CANNANORE, 4-13 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind N. W. 6; thermometer 84; barometer 29·85. Fall of rain 78 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N.E. N. W. Fall of rain 5 inches.

TUTICORIN, 3-16 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 96; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 35 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7 9-16 to ¾d. per Rs.		
Do.	6 months' sight ...1s. 7 13-16 to ¼d.		
Credits,	3 „ „ ...1s. 7¾.		„
Documents,	3 „ „ ...1s. 7 15-16d.		„
France	3 „ „ ...2·09 to 2·10		„

THE Town Council had submitted to them yesterday the Municipal Commissioner's Administrative Report for the year 1878. The Report states that during the year under review the Municipality received Rs. 1,04,652 more than the amount of the Budget Estimate of receipts, and expended Rs. 1,14,310 less than the estimated expenditure, and the opening cash balance being Rs. 3,27,359 above the estimate, the Municipality are Rs. 5,46,321 to the good. Deducting liabilities, the surplus available at the end of 1878 was Rs. 5,29,697, less Rs. 3,15,000 already availed of in the Budget of 1879. The remaining surplus thus amounted to Rs. 2,14,697, which added to the reserve of Rs. 3,50,000 set aside on account of interest on the Drainage Loan, after providing Rs. 75,000 for a new office and Rs. 87,000 for new works during the current year, would leave a surplus cash balance of Rs. 5,64,697. Of this amount the Commissioner proposes to reserve five lakhs of rupees for payment of interest and sinking fund instalments on the Drainage Loan, which would leave a balance of Rs. 64,697 for unforeseen additional charges during the current year. An interesting item in the Report has reference to the assessment of the property of the railway companies to Municipal rates. There has for some years past been a good deal of bother about this matter. The Commissioner now says—"Having regard to the difficulties and delays incidental to the course hitherto adopted, I have determined for the future to assess the railway companies prospectively like other ratepayers, leaving them if dissatisfied with my assessment to their remedy by appeal." In conclusion, Mr. Grant says:—"I desire to record my appreciation of the able manner in which all heads of departments and their assistants have performed their duties, and of the cordial assistance I have received from them during the year under report. I trust the Corporation will be satisfied with the general results of the year's proceedings, as shown by the state of the surplus cash balance, which is much higher than it has been in any previous year of the Municipality's existence, notwithstanding the continued and general depression of trade and business in Bombay. I have throughout endeavoured to exercise the strictest economy consistent with efficient administration, and in this endeavour I have been loyally supported by the heads of all the departments under my control." On the point of health, the year was a good one, so far as the ordinary population of the city was concerned. No epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. There were only 1,183 deaths from cholera and 357 from small-pox in 1878, as compared to 2,550 and 958 respectively in 1877. The Council agreed that the Chairman (Dr. Blaney) should draw up a review of the Report for submission to the Municipal Corporation, which review is to come before the Council for approval at the next meeting.

THE Treaty of Commerce and extradition between Great Britain and Portugal, with reference to their Indian possessions, regarding which Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., was specially deputed to Lisbon last autumn, has been concluded, and will soon be laid before the Cortes, when after the necessary communications and ratifications it will come into force.

THE Director General of the Indian Post Office has been officially informed that the administrations of Italian railways have taken the necessary steps towards attaching sleeping compartments to the express trains conveying the Indian mails between Calais and Brindisi, but that the service will for the present be provisionary. The railway administrations will take definite steps when they have obtained the statistics of six months' trial.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special pension of Rs. 150 a month each to Mr. W. B. Ives and Mr. H. W. Naylor, whose services it has been found necessary to dispense with in consequence of the measures which have been adopted for the abolition of the Inland Customs line.

* By a recent despatch from the Secretary of State the several local Governments in India and officers exercising the powers of a local Government are authorised to grant extraordinary pensions under the provisions of Chapter XXII. of the Civil Pension Code, not exceeding Rs. 10 a month, and extraordinary gratuities not exceeding Rs 100, on the conditions on which the Government of India (who made the proposal) now exercises that power under section 124 (b).

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has expressed to Dr. Kirk his gratification at hearing that a telegraph cable is to be laid between the Cape and Aden, by which Zanzibar will be placed in direct communication with the rest of the world. He has promised his full assistance and support, and has offered to grant any Telegraph Company entrusted with the scheme the sole and exclusive right for a term of fifty years of landing ocean telegraphic cables from foreign countries to places in his dominions, he has also signified his willingness to make over to such company free of expense whatever ground may be required, and to construct at his own cost the necessary buildings in town or elsewhere; and if it is decided to land the cable on the island of Bawe, as has been suggested, he will give the use of the island so long as it may be required.

FURTHER information received from Yarkund states that the Chinese ambans (governors) are throwing every obstacle in the way of trade between that country and British India. The inhabitants, however, are anxious for the trade, and have suggested that the Indian Government should obtain from the Emperor of China facilities for the admission of Indian merchants to Yarkund.

FOUR convicts escaped from an extra mural gang in Sind the other day, the *burkendauze* in charge of them having fallen asleep. They were tracked by some police *puggies*, however, and reapprehended amongst some mangrove bushes, several miles away.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—No special correspondents—or non-combatants of any sort—were permitted to remain at Sufed Sung after the 6th instant. The first of the flock of specials now on the wing down the valley —*viz.*, Mr. Villiers of the *Graphic*—arrived at Lahore on Friday.

THE Commissariat officers at General Sir Samuel Browne's head-quarters are sending back their stores as hard as they can. According to the Lahore paper, they will leave behind them nothing which they can possibly take away, and of the residuum they are going to make a liberal present to His Highness Amir Yakub Khan.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that Major Tanner, who started some time ago on a tour of exploration through Kaferistan, has been ill of fever, and consequently compelled to suspend his journey. But when last heard of he must have been recovering, for he expected to be able soon to resume his operations.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* relates a catalogue of miserable experiences during a journey on the Indus Valley Railway from Kurrachee to Multan by a mixed train. He concludes as follows:—"Seriously I advise no one who can avoid it to travel by this train. The journey from Kurrachee to Lahore is approximately the same as that from Bombay to Madras; the former takes sixty hours, the latter forty; the heat on the railway through Sind is almost unbearable, but nothing is done to modify it; the arrangements for watering meals are bad, very bad, and the officials are, for the most part, if not discourteous, at least quite uninterested in their work. If what I have said of this mixed train applies to the mail, the management of the whole line can only be called very bad—in fact cheap and nasty."

A KASHMIR correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—I observe that it was recently stated by your contemporary the *Pioneer*, that cholera had appeared in Kashmir. As this announcement may have the undesirable effect of warning off intending visitors from the Valley, I beg leave to inform you that cholera has not appeared in epidemic form. For a cholera epidemic one condition is evidently requisite, *viz.*, a crowded population which assuredly does not obtain in Kashmir, where a remnant of certainly not more than 1,50,000 people are left existing in a country capable of affording food and shelter for two millions. Mulberries, unripe fruits of sorts, "sag," and vegetables of various kinds, but chiefly weeds and roots of the bank of rivers, form the sole means of present sustenance for the people who are dying from hunger, not from cholera. Some little time ago it was alleged—but the rumour was not authenticated—that some soldiers, probably men sent to their homes from Jammoo, had died of cholera, but enquiries have failed to show that there is any such disease amongst the general population.

THE writer in the *Englishman's* "Week" says, "What occasion is there for the head of the meteorological department to take up his residence there during half the year? It has not even the excuse of being a favourable station for observations, and if any important changes took place in the weather, as there is a telegraph to Simla these could always be communicated to the Government of India, if it were found necessary. But the only result now visible from the head of the meteorological department living at Simla is, that the rest of India is supplied with weather reports several days old when we know all about it from other sources. Now in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, there are at the head of the several local meteorological departments Mr. Elliot, Mr. Pogson, and Mr. Chambers, names fully as well known to fame in meteorology as that of the gentleman whom a kind fortune has made head of the department over them. Why then, I ask, should not the daily reports from their own presidencies be sent to these gentlemen, and a synopsis of them issued at once to those most interested in the local weather? This would be of some practical value, and it could dispense with the stale news from Simla, or appreciate it at what it is worth. Now the local meteorologists are only allowed to furnish returns of heat, rain, and wind from a few stations, without any remarks, though the remarks of the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned would certainly be valuable, if published early. One of the economies contemplated in the present government fit of economy is said to be a reduction of the expenses of the annual exodus to Simla, and amongst the reckless waste there is none more useless or wasteful than the migration of the Meteorogical Reporter to the Government of India with his office establishment, and he should be at once ordered to return to where his highly paid services might be of some use. Scientific men throughout the world would be rather astonished to hear that the head of the Meteorological department in India is a much better paid officer than the Astronomer Royal, the head of the similiar department in England; but such is the fact, though the position and duties of the two men will not bear comparison."

THE *Globe*—The public will see with some astonishment, from the reply given by Colonel Stanley to Mr. Waddy, that Lord Chelmsford will shortly have something like a *corps d' armee* under his command, including the detachments on their way out and now awaiting embarkation. The number of regulars at present in the field is 16,959; 1,064 men are *en route*; 1,615 are under orders to embark; the First Lord gives 850 as the strength of the blue jackets and marines employed on shore; finally, the colonial forces are estimated to number 4,453 of all arms. It is not stated whether any natives are included under this latter head, but whether or not, we have the fact that Lord Chelmsford already has 22,262 men at his disposal, and that he will have 24,941 as soon as the drafts *en route* and under orders for embarkation are landed. Surely this strong force must be sufficient to give a good account of Cetewayo's army, unless its numerical strength was vastly underrated when Sir Bartle Frere decided to invade Zululand. The belief on which the High Commissioner took action was that the Zulu army numbered 40,000 men at the outside. Since then they are estimated to have lost fully 7,000 men, and brave and reckless as the Zulus have proved themselves to be, it is impossible to imagine that 33,000 of these scarcely disciplined and badly armed savages could resist even half their number of British troops, and Lord Chelmsford already has far more than half under his command. Under these circumstances, the Home Government might well hesitate before complying with his request for three additional battalions of infantry. The drafts so far placed under orders are to supply deficiencies caused by the campaign, and not to increase the numerical strength of the South African command. As it is quite possible that the war may go on for a considerable time, according to the usual custom of Cape wars, it would seem very advisable to carry out the suggestion made by Colonel Mure to pass a short bill rapidly through Parliament, allowing reserve men to volunteer for active service in South Africa. Colonel Stanley agreed with this recommendation, and expressed himself willing to introduce such a measure, provided an understanding were come to beforehand in the House that it should not lead to prolonged discussion. We trust that the House will be able to see its way to this agreement, for there are sure to be heavy casualties from climate, exigencies, and unfortunately have to send men to spare from the Home Establishment.

BOMBAY.

THE band of the Royal Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Esplanade bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Noble 24th	Binding.
Overture	Zoretta	Auber.
Duetto	Elisir D'Amore	Donizetti.
Valse	Hilda	Godfry.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Galop	Jockey	Godfry.

THEFT.—A Hindu, named Gharia Bhawoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on four separate charges of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Byram Ardaseer, a shurbut shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Collector of Bombay.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—A notorious character, named Jamal Hoosein, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing house trespass in the house of Mahomed Jaffer Mahomed Hoosein, with intent to commit theft. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FABRICATING A FALSE CHARGE.—A Mahomedan, named Jeewabjee Adamjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 100, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb on being adjudged guilty of fabricating a false charge of criminal breach of trust against one Lalbi, woman, and Shaik Ali Ebrahim, in respect of a currency note of Rs. 100, with intent to injure the said two parties, knowing there was no just ground for such a charge.

KIDNAPPING.—A Hindu, named Narrayen Wittoo, recently in the employ of Wilson's Circus troupe, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of kidnapping one Ladoo, girl, a minor, from her lawful guardianship, under the following circumstances. It appears that the girl in question was frequently at the circus tent searching among the sweepings, and on the 5th instant prisoner prevailed upon her to accompany him to the Bori Bandar station, where he met Mr. Morris Linstmer, of the Circus troupe, on the eve of his departure for Madras; to him prisoner represented that the girl was his daughter, and offered that she should go with Mr. Linstmer, and at the same time he (prisoner) should serve as butler. This being agreed upon, Mr. Linstmer purchased two tickets for them to proceed with him, but on their arrival at Thana suspicions arose, from the conduct of the prisoner, that the girl was not his daughter. Mr. Linstmer then had him arrested, and upon enquiries by the police it was discovered that the girl was the daughter of a private in the Marine Battalion. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Bombay Guardian* learns that the notorious outlaw Wasudeo Balwant Phadke was in Bombay "some days ago" and received blessings at the hands of a "Sanyasi of great sanctity!" What the source of our contemporary's information is we are not told, but there are so many *guys* just now floating in the *Bazar* that one has only to be prepared to receive them as true. Of this character perhaps is the *Guardian's* information, but anyhow it is important enough to set the authorities at work and make enquiries by calling upon the editor of the *Guardian* to reveal the source of his information.—*Indo Prakash.*

THE *Beacon* says:—We are safely assured on the most reliable authority that cannot possibly be impeached, that the head quarters of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway will not be transferred to Kurrachee for many years to come, if they ever will be at all. The transfer will perhaps take place when Kurrachee becomes a second Bombay, or better still, a second Calcutta, at all events when it is considerably advanced beyond its present standing. Just now all speculations on that score are idle in the extreme; with many, the wish is father to the thought!

CHOLERA (says the *Beacon*) has broken out in the Bagdadee quarter of Kurrachee, where some cases terminated fatally within the last few days. There are no cases reported in the town or camp. Fever still prevails, although there is a slight abatement of the disease. It is of a peculiar type, and is attended by violent retching, leaving the patient after recovering from an attack to suffer a heaviness and pain in the head. Recovery, in most cases, is but for a time, renewed attacks coming at intervals, numbers having suffered as often as half a dozen times and more. Business is being interrupted in consequence, several establishments having half the number of their hands laid prostrate.

BREAKING UP.

THE following extract is from Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General J. Doran, C.B., dated Camp Markob, 2nd June 1879:—

"Brigadier-General Doran cannot allow the regiments composing the 2nd Infantry Brigade to disperse to their respective stations without expressing his high sense and appreciation of the exemplary good conduct and excellent discipline which have so marked the Brigade during the whole of this expedition, and he desires to thank officers, non-commissioned officers and men, both European and native, for the very cordial co-operation he has at all times received at their hands, and for the very willing, ready, and soldier-like manner in which they have performed the many arduous and important duties entrusted to them.

"Although it has not been the Brigadier-General's good fortune to lead the brigade into action, still it has afforded him much pleasure to note that on the various occasions in which detachments of the different corps have come in contact with the enemy, they have exhibited that cool and steady conduct under fire, so characteristic of well trained, intelligent, and thoroughly disciplined soldiers, especially in the engagements at Deh Surrook, and Kam Dakka, in which all three regiments distinguished themselves.

Brigadier-General Doran takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to his Staff Officer, Major Gwynne, for the zeal, energy and intelligence with which he has performed the duties of Brigade Major; and to his Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Gall, for the great aid and assistance he has at all times derived from him."

FALSE ALARM AT LANOULI.

WE (*Deccan Herald*) have received the following, dated Lanouli, 8th June:—Last night about 9 P.M. shots were heard all over Lanouli sounding the same rapidly, and in the short space of a quarter of an hour no less than 40 G. I. P. Volunteers were collected together on the parade ground, each man ready armed with 20 rounds of ball cartridge. The men were then told off and sent to sentry in different places in batches of 6 and 8ths ready for any emergency. Their Captain, Mr. Riddell, was on the ground shortly afterwards, and made all enquiries; but it turned out a false rumour. The alarm, I have since known, was caused by a rumour having made its way in Lanouli, saying that dacoits had visited Khandala which they had looted, and were then on their way to Lanouli. I was just passing through the bazaar, and it was surprising to see what a panic had been created and the excitement there was in extinguishing lights and closing their dwellings. If any stranger had passed through, it would have led him to believe that the place was unoccupied.

The families of the railway employes were very much put about as the children were all ordered to be left to themselves, and could not even get any assistance from their servants, who had made themselves all scarce. This panic lasted until very nearly 11 P.M., when the men returned, and everything was restored to perfect quiet. In my opinion, if the renowned Wassedeo had in reality come, the G. I. P. Volunteers would have made short work of him and his band, as they all seemed in the height of excitement and ready for at least a bit of active service. The night was very dark and cloudy, and one that would have led any one to believe any rumour. Some gentlemen from the Lanouli Hotel had also turned out to render assistance if required.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·770
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·9
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	200
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during the month	9·51
„ „ year	5·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th June.	0·02

THE LOSS OF THE "AVA."—We fear the result of the inquiry into the loss of the Ava will not be made public for some time. We are led to assume this from the fact of the Marine Judge, Mr. Anderson Soutter, having yesterday taken his seat in his magisterial capacity, informed the representative of one of the daily papers in answer to an inquiry made by him, that no day had been fixed for the delivery of the judgment, and that his opinion on the inquiry now going on by him would be known to the Board of Trade.—*Statesman.*

A COMPLAINT reaches us from Allahabad. It seems that the Circle Paymaster and the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, reside something like four or five miles away from the new cantonments, the Brigade Office, and the Railway Station. Medical officers, upon coming to Bombay, are required to report themselves to the Deputy Surgeon General, and officers generally, passing through the station, have some business to transact at the pay Office; the amount of inconvenience and risk of life and health in this weather may readily be conceived when this journey has to be made in a broken and almost springless vehicle dignified with the name of a ticca guarry. All the offices and principal places of business are near the new cantonments, the old lines being nearly deserted. It is said, however, that bungalows can be had cheaper there than in any other part of the station.

AMUSING THE AMIR:—Our (*Civil and Military Gazette*) Special Correspondent at Sufed Sang tells us that last Friday afternoon Major Cavagnari paid the Ameer a long visit, during which the telegraph and telephone were exhibited to His Highness, and their working illustrated and explained by the aid of a short wire set up between His Highness's camp and the telegraph office. A small electro-magnetic battery belonging to Mr. Jordan, the Superintendent of the mail line, and a phosphorescent watch owned by Mr. Villiers, the special artist of the *Graphic*, were also shown to His Highness, who was greatly interested with all that he saw.

HOUNDS FOR MYSORE.—We learn that a pack of twenty couples of hounds are on their way to Mysore, intended for the Maharaja's pack. It will be remembered that when the Sahib for the Maharajah who is said to be very fond of hunting, and the dogs were brought out. His Highness and the few dogs was brought out. His Highness and the few lot more now out will make the pack bigger and give more than two days a week if necessary. We expect to hear that, ere long, his Highness will have some good hunting men Mysore can muster. Dogs have been landed in Madras and are said to be in sound condition.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM SATURDAY MAY 17 TO FRIDAY THE 23RD INCLUSIVE.)

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, the Duke of Argyl made a vehement attack upon the foreign policy of the Government, accusing them of acting without settled purpose, with the result of having achieved none of the objects assigned. The Earl of Beaconsfield replied that the policy of the Government had been misrepresented and their actions misinterpreted but he believed the Treaty of Berlin would be carried out, and would be found a valuable security for European peace. On Monday Lord Stratheden and Campbell called attention to the 22nd Article of the Treaty of Berlin, and complained that the Russian evacuation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia ought to have been completed by May 3. Lord Salisbury admitted that the language of the Article was ambiguous, but he did not think that the delay was important. A long conversation followed upon Army organization, and Lord Bury announced that the Government intended to appoint a Military Committee to inquire into the existing organization. On Tuesday Lord Belmore moved the second reading of the Tenant-right (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to give the Ulster Tenantright customs the force of law in that province, but, after a brief debate, the motion was negatived. The Duke of Rutland, in asking a question, raised the question of retaliatory duties, to which Lord Beaconsfield replied that the suggestion was impracticable.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Kostchbull-Hugessen moved for a Committee to inquire into the Brewers' Licence Duty, which he represented to be oppressive and unjust, and for which a more equitable substitude could be found. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, which, after a short debate, was negatived by 115 to 53. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that a basis for peace had been arrived at between the Viceroy and the Ameer Yakoob Khan. The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, which occupied some hours. Upon the motion for the second reading of the Budget Bill, Mr. Newdegate moved a resolution requiring that before acquiring validity all treaty engagements binding the finances of the country should be sanctioned by Parliament; but, after a brief debate, the resolution was withdrawn. At an early sitting, on Tuesday, the discussion of the clauses of the Army Discipline Bill was proceeded with. In the evening Mr. Dodds called attention to the unequal incidence of the Probate Legacy, and Succession Duties, and recommended a uniform duty. Mr. Gregory moved an amendment in favour of re-adjustment of the duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his preference for the amendment, which was carried by 131 to 24. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the debate on the Irish University Bill, which was not concluded at the period of adjournment. Last night Mr. C Stenhope made a statement of the finances of India, showing an estimated deficit of £1,400,000 for the coming year, which it was proposed to meet by a reduction of outlay upon public works and upon other branches of expenditure. Mr. Fawcett, accepting the statement as a vindication of his views, exchanged his announced resolution for diminishing expenditure into one for censuring the Government recommendations. A long discussion ensued, in which the propositions of the Government were variously regarded, and the debate was ultimately adjourned.

The polling for the vacant representation of Clare County resulted in the return of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon.

A meeting in support of the claims of Greece to an extension of territory under the Berlin Treaty was held on Saturday. Among the speakers were Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., and Lord Rathdonnell, who, as Mr. M'Clintock, represented the county of Louth in Parliament for some time, died on Saturday, aged 80.

The Durham coal-miners, notwithstanding strong protests against the terms of the award, have generally resumed work.

The variations in prices upon the Stock Exchange during the week have not been important.

OBITUARY.—Major G. E. Van Heythusen, Ben. Ret; Capt. L. Munro, Ben. Ret.; General R. Alexander, Mad. Inf. Ret.; Lord Rathdonnell; Sir A. Taylor, M.D.; Capt D. O'Brien, D.L. and J.P. for Middex.; H. Sewell, late Attor-Gen. for New Zealand.

Two Paris newspapers—the *Republique Francaise*, believed to be influenced by M. Gambetta, and the *Journal des Debats*—have published some considerable uneasiness at the want of consideration displayed by the British Government towards France, instancing Egypt and the Greek claims as special points of difference between the two countries. The general impression is that these complaints are directed rather towards the existing French Ministry than towards Great Britain.

Herr von Forckenbeck, the President of the German Reichsrath, has resigned, and Herr von Seydewitz has been elected in his place. The change is regarded as indicating the complete supremacy of the Protectionist policy of Prince Bismarck.

The Bill rendering civil marriage a compulsory preliminary to the religious ceremony has, after six days' debate, been passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies by a considerable majority.

Great excitement continues to exist in Greece, but the Government express confidence in the support of the Great Powers in requiring the full extension of frontier suggested in the Treaty of Berlin.

The United States House of Representatives, after warm debates, passed by small majorities resolutions limiting the effects of the Silver Bill.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—Intelligence received here from Samara states that a panic prevailed there caused by placards posted up in the town announcing that the town would be burnt on the 13th instant. The fire brigade paraded the streets all night, but no fire broke out. Threatening letters were distributed in Orenburg on the eve of the outbreak of the recent fire in that city. The St. Petersburg police force has been reinforced by 150 soldiers.

On Wednesday last the Czarewitch presided at the launch from the Baltic works of a new seven gun clipper named the Plastoon.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 23.—In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament a letter was read from Herr von Stauffenberg announcing his resignation of the post of vice President on the ground of ill health.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, May 23.—The *Journal des Débats*, replying today to a recent article of a London morning paper upon the relations between France and England, says:—"It was Lord Beaconsfield who first spoke of our interests in Egypt and Syria as sentimental in contrast with describing those of England as substantial. Since then, wherever France has had matters to settle in common with England, the interests of the latter have been substantial and those of France sentimental. England has offered France several concessions, but kept for herself the material realities." The *Débats* proceeds at some length to compare the respective positions of France and England towards Egypt, and declares that France neither covets Egypt nor desires an understanding based upon any project of seizing that country. France, concludes the article, cannot make common cause with those who have as yet not disavowed any intention of taking possession of Egypt either now or hereafter.

PARLIAMENT, MAY 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DANGEROUS PERFORMANCES.

Earl Delaware moved the second reading of the Children's Dangerous Performances Bill, the object of which is to prevent children under the age of fourteen from taking part in performances of a dangerous character. (Left speaking.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ZULU WAR.

Mr. Chamberlain gave notice that on an early day he will move, "That this House deprecates the continuance of the Zulu war for purposes of aggrandizement or revenge; and is of opinion that any overtures of peace by Cetewayo should be favourably considered; and that the High Commissioner should be instructed not to insist on terms which would involve the complete destruction of the Zulu system of government, and ultimately compell the annexation of the country." (Hear, hear.) He thought a convenient occasion for this resolution would be when the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked for a vote for the expenses of the war.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In answer to Mr. R. Yorke, Colonel Stanley said the Patriotic Fund Commissioners had made communications with the Government in respect to an enlargement of their powers to enable them to assist the widows as well as the orphans of soldiers or sailors who may die in the service of their country; the matter was still under consideration.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

Mr. Hanbury will on an early day call attention to the condition of the cultivators of the soil in India in relation to our system of land revenue, and more for an inquiry.

A VOTE ON ACCOUNT.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibetson stated, in answer to Mr. Monk that in consequence of the condition of the votes upon the Estimates he should be reluctantly compelled to ask for a vote on account.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. O'Donnell called attention to the reply of Lord Lytton to a deputation of the British Indian Association, who petitioned against the financial measures of the Government.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that there had been a renewal of popular disturbances, accompanied by incendiary fires, in the Bombay Presidency: to what cause it was attributed; and what steps the Government had taken to carry out the pledges given three years ago of measures for the relief of the agricultural population in the Deccan

Mr E Stanhope—The Secretary of State telegraphed the other day with the view of obtaining the latest information on the subject, and with the permission of the House I will read the reply of the Governor of Bombay, dated May 21:—

"Your lordship's telegram regarding Deccan troubles.—Recent disorders occurred in villages either side, above and below mountains, western border, Poona and Sattara districts. Robbery only, not murder. Plans laid for seizing money and valuables, to be secreted in hilly jungles for future use. Decoits, chiefly of Mahrattas, assisted by local bad characters, led by one or two rich men, who did not themselves join in the actual dacoity. Numbers small; not exceeding 300. They are in two or three gangs, but steep hills and thick jungle favour their operations. First symptoms early last March, when we placed detachments of troops at all the principal places near eastern side of mountains to prevent evil spreading, besides increased police precautions. Original leader and gang soon captured. Trouble checked end March to middle April; began again end April. Additional detachments of troops despatched and special pursuing parties organised under European officers. Capture of one desperate gang just effected and stolen property recovered; leader not caught, but systematically pursued. Poona city fires directed against two old Mahratta palaces used by British for public purposes. The incendiarism probably intended to annoy the Government. Dacoities at present quitelocalised. Cause believed to be general. No local reason yet shown to exist. No sign of sgrarian trouble. Distress increasing in Eastern Deccan, but relief administered."

As regards the last question of the hon. member, the subject has been most carefully considered, and a bill, mainly based upon suggestions sent out by the Secretary of State in Council, has been prepared by the Government of Bombay, and is now under the consideration of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

THE Admiralty have re-engaged the steam transports Egypt and Queen Margaret for the conveyance of troops and stores to the Cape. The Egypt will take 150 men of the cavalry, 300 cavalry horses, and about 500 tons of stores. The freight of the Queen Margaret will be 45 gunners of the Royal Artillery, 150 artillery horses, 25 men of the Army Service Corps, 50 transport horses, a battery of field guns and equipment, and 500 tons of stores. It is proposed that both the steamers shall sail from Portsmouth about May 31.

THE EUSTON SQUARE MURDER.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Up to Thursday, May 22, the fact of the whereabouts of Mrs. Bridges, who kept the boarding-house in Bedford-place, Russell-square, where Miss Hacker was last positively traced as occupying apartments, was unknown. This important piece of evidence has at last been brought out by Mrs. Bridges herself, who on Monday last wrote to Superintendent Davies, of Canterbury, giving her address at Hill-street, Dorset-square, London, and stating that she would be willing to give the police all the information she could. A reporter waited upon that lady last night, and gleaned the following particulars. Mrs. Bridges says that Miss Hacker first came to live at her house in the early part of 1876, giving her name as Miss Bell. By that name alone she knew her until the time when Superintendent Davies arrived to arrest Dr. Dove, and it was through that circumstance that Mrs. Bridges learned the lady's real name. Miss Hacker remained at Bedford-place until June or July, 1876, and she then went suddenly away slightly indebted to Mrs. Bridges. She left no address, but eventually it was discovered that she had gone to Nevills-street, Chelsea. Mrs. Bridges never saw her again, but Mr. Bridges met her in Chancery-lane in July, 1877, and in Holborn two or three weeks afterwards. On neither of these occasions could he get her to answer his questions, and since that time he has entirely lost sight of her. Mrs. Bridges remembers that she is a gold watch and chain, the former being rather worn. Mrs. Bridges states that she has not the slightest doubt that the remains which have been discovered are those of Miss Hacker. Her main reason for believing this is the fact that Dr. Davies mentioned that he had detected curvature of the spine. She distinctly remembered that Miss Hacker was extremely round shouldered, and this was often pointed out both by herself and the other inmates of the boarding-house. Miss Hacker was between sixty and seventy years of age, about 5ft. 2in. in height. The original colour of her hair was iron-grey, but she dyed it. She had very fine in texture, and she always dressed it in small curls. Miss Hacker's disposition was exceedingly pleasant, and Mrs. Bridges states that she was the last person in the world who would have been likely to destroy herself. The only motive she could imagine for the perpetration of the deed was that Miss Hacker was in the habit of changing all her money into gold, and she used to tell people that she carried it about with her, and also that she kept it in her boxes.

A Bideford Correspondent telegraps:—It is stated that Hannah Dobbs, at her August visit to Bideford, presented a brooch to a young person of that town with Bastendorff's likeness in it. Since then the case has assumed a different aspect from what it wore a week ago, the brooch has disappeared, and it is not to be found. The belief is strong that Hannah Dobbs paid a hurried visit to Bideford prior to the August visit, and that her mother also paid a brief visit to London is certain, which Mrs. Dobbs said was in the nature of this visit has now transpired. The police at Bideford are directing their attention to these matters.

Mrs. Bastendorff has made a statement to the police. On being questioned by the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department as to her knowledge of Miss Hacker, she informed them that she remembered her perfectly well. She described minutely her habits, as far as she happened to observe them, and gave the particulars which came to her knowledge of the way in which her lodger left her house. She states that about twelve months ago she was informed that Miss Dobbs that the old lady had gone away, leaving the place in a disgraceful state. She occupied the second floor back, and on hearing this statement by the servant Mrs. Bastendorff went at once to the room and found it all in disorder. Mrs. Bastendorff also recollects that somewhere about the same time Miss Hacker left, her address to go to the country, and when she came back she informed every one that an uncle of hers had died, leaving her 50*l.* in gold, and making a bequest of several articles of jewellery. Hannah was very liberal with her money on this occasion, and it is now in the hands of the Bastendorffs. The detectives, on hearing the recital about the disorder that was apparent in the room occupied by Miss Hacker, made a searching investigation of the whole place, and their examinations have been rewarded by the discovery of a large blot on the carpet. This part of the carpet has been cut out by the detectives, and it is now in the handsof the authorities at Scotland yard. One of Mr. Bastendorff's workmen has

hon. member for Hackney had very often contended that it ought always to be treated as part of the ordinary expenditure of the year. Its real nature was that of an investment in public works on which a return was expected, but whether it was made through the State or through the agency of guaranteed companies did not make much difference. In railways, they must add the capital of the guaranteed companies to that invested by the State. Calculating in this way, they arrived at this conclusion. The capital expenditure on railways alone since the mutiny, and excluding irrigation works, amounted on an average to £25,000,000 a year. The House was aware that the guaranteeing system had been abandoned, and now all works, whether railways or irrigation works, were constructed wholly by the State. The expenditure in 1877-8 was £4,700,000, and in 1878-9 £4,573,000. Both these years were swollen by the famine and the necessity of finding labour for the famine-stricken. This year the estimate was £3,550,000, being a reduction of £1,100,000 upon last year, most of which came under the head of railways. The principle upon which public works of this description should be conducted was now under the consideration of a committee upstairs, who were engaged in going through their report, which had been most carefully prepared by his noble friend the Vice-President of the Council, and he should not for a moment venture either to steal any of the facts or attempt to fore-stall the report, which had not yet received the sanction of the committee. As regarded that point, they must wait for further information. But there was one way in which he thought he might give some little information to the House in regard to the results of their public works in India. As he had already stated, public works were constructed not only with the capital raised directly by the State, but by capital raised by means of guaranteed companies. He would, at the risk of wearying the House, endeavour to bring before them first of all, the actual state of things as regarded India, and secondly the effect produced on the debt. The debt of India amounted, on the 31st of March last, to very nearly 139 millions sterling. Of this amount 52½ millions were borrowed before the Mutiny, 37 millions were added at that time, or, it might be said generally, in consequence of it, and the remaining 49 millions had been incurred since, or at the rate of rather more than 2½ millions a year. Now, he desired to analyze that sum of 49 millions and see to what it was due. Some importance might be attached to this investigation, because, although it was quite true that the debt of India was increasing, the causes of that increase were very often misunderstood. Well, of that amount 4½ millions were raised to redeem the capital stock of the East India Company, which had been an exceedingly profitable operation to the Government, and had saved £450,000 a year; 14½ millions had been borrowed for famine relief, and were undoubtedly a dead weight charge upon the finances; and 24 millions had been raised for other purposes, and which certainly could not be so described. He found that during the same period we had advanced as loans to Municipalities and native States for the relief of famine or the prosecution of useful works, upon all of which we received interest at an average rate of 4¼ per cent., the sum of 8½ millions; and 8½ millions had been invested by the Government in productive public works, which, if not remunerative in what he admitted to be the proper sense of the term, did at any rate pay some interest upon the capital invested in them. The result was that of the whole amount of debt raised since the mutiny, only 14½ millions was entirely unproductive. But, in addition to this sum of 139 millions, we had borrowed through the agency of the guaranteed companies another 100 millions, upon which we had guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. We had, therefore, to pay interest upon a capital sum of 239 millions, and the point to which he desired to direct the attention of the House was that while the amount of this debt had steadily increased the charge for interest upon it had steadily diminished. And in order to make a comparison fair to the results of these works he did not for the moment take into account the recent fall in the exchanges. But ten years ago the charge for interest upon the general debt, upon the debt incurred by the guaranteed companies, and by the State for Public Works amounted to £8,094,000. This year it was £5,750,000, showing a reduction of £2,340,000. That was a very remarkable reduction. (Hear, hear.) Of this half a million was due to reduction in the rate of interest, the remainder was due to the increased productiveness of the railways. Although he could not for a moment suppose that equally good results were to be anticipated from the railways and irrigation works constructed by the State, this he would say, that the abandonment of public works would be about one of the greatest evils which could befall India. (Hear, hear.) This was not the time to enter fully into these questions, but he thought that the results which had been obtained justified the position which the Government of India had taken in this matter—namely, that it was right to proceed with these works in a cautious and prudent manner. (Hear, hear.) They thought, upon the whole, that the expenditure upon this head might, perhaps, have been somewhat in excess; but we should never forget that the smallest access of famine might create an enormous demand for public works. The pendulum swung now in one direction, it might swing in the opposite direction in a few months. But there was one essential point he would submit to the House—that, taking a prudent and far-seeing view of all the necessities of the future, they should, as far as possible, fix a limit to all the demands likely to be made upon them, and endeavour not only to establish, but to maintain for a series of years, in reference to this matter a settled policy. (Hear, hear.) It did not so much matter where they fixed their limit, but the one thing needful was a fixed policy. Her Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State in Council had formed an opinion as to where that limit should be fixed. Ever since Lord Salisbury had laid down the rule the principle had been maintained—though in practice it had been somewhat departed from—of borrowing money for public works in India, and not in England. To that principle they still gave a most unhesitating adherence. That being so, the limit for public works, they thought, should be fixed according to the amount which the Government of India could fairly be expected to borrow in India in ordinary times without disturbance of the money money market. That amount had been ascertained to average 2½ millions, and therefore the Government of India had decided that the limit of expenditure on public works ought to be two and a half millions. It was not without great regret that they would abandon a great many public works which it had been their desire to push, but they felt, under all the circumstances, that it was necessary to make a considerable sacrifice, and they were therefore prepared to make it. Of course the whole of the reductions to be effected in that way could not be made for a short time, looking to the contracts they had entered into. He had now a word to say on the public works ordinary. These works were not only roads and civil and military buildings, but also such railways and irrigation works as were not directly remunerative, but were nevertheless considered to be necessary. Upon these works the Government of India were of opinion that a great reduction could be made. No new works were to be undertaken, even if already sanctioned, without the special consent of the Supreme Government; and a rigid investigation was to be made. In the result it was anticipated by the Government of India that an annual saving of three-quarters of a million would be effected. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the head of army expenditure. The net charge for the army was about fourteen and a half millions, but that did not include the whole of the cost, because the expenditure on military buildings, about another million, was taken under the head of Public Works. Last year that amount was, unfortunately, exceeded, partly owing to the increase of prices, and partly owing to other circumstances over which the Government of India or the Home Government had no control. The House was hardly aware of the extent to which the increased cost of the army was owing to circumstances over which the Government had not any control at all. When ever a reduction of expenditure was spoken of the economical eye fixed at once on the army accounts. The hon. member for Hackney said the other day that retrenchment in India meant reduction in the military accounts. It might be said that before the war, which he hoped was now brought to a happy and successful termination (hear, hear), it was difficult for the Government of India to attempt any reduction but that it could be made now. He was very desirous not to enter now into controversial matters, but at the outset he must say that the Government did not look forward to being able in any way to reduce the British garrison in India. (Hear, hear.) That was a question which must be considered and decided upon grounds of which the financial constituted only one of the elements. However, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, a Commission of civil and military officers was about to be appointed to inquire in India into the organization of the Indian army. They would have put before them their several questions raised in recent correspondence as to the reduction of expenditure, and their attention would be specially directed to that subject. One member of that Commission would be appointed by his noble friend the Secretary of State. The Government of India thought that was the only way in which a successful reduction of army expenditure could possibly be accomplished. Having dwelt on the three great heads of expenditure, the House would now allow him to turn to the home charges, which formed, probably, the greatest difficulty with which the Government had to deal. These charges had very considerably increased, but their real rise dated from the mutiny. The right hon. gentleman the member for the city of London, in his admirable report upon the depreciation of silver, pointed out that the full effect of those charges, though they had previously increased, were only recently felt. The practice of denouncing those charges as extravagant had led many to suppose that the Home Government had drawn enormous sums from India and recklessly squandered them in this country. An examination of the real state of the case would dispel that idea. The total amount of home charges was about 15 millions a year. Of that sum the interest on debt, guaranteed interest, superannuation, and furlough allowances, all fixed, absorbed 11½ millions; effective charges for the army, one million; stores supplied on demand of the Government of India, about two millions. This last would undoubtedly be reduced. But the whole cost of administration in England, which was practically the only amount under the control of the Secretary of State in Council, was £725,000. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to argue that that amount could not be reduced; he was only endeavouring to point out the smallness of the sum. The hon. member for Hackney did not hesitate to charge the Home Government with the most reckless extravagance. In a recent article the hon. gentleman said, "The examination of the home charges will at once show that a year never elapses without various acts of extravagance being committed." (Hear, hear.) That was a serious charge. The hon. gentleman went on to say, "I might quote innumerable instances," and accordingly he gave two instances. But, unfortunately for the argument of the hon. gentleman, it happened that in both instances the charges were fixed by Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Now upon these fact it was quite obvious that without gross injustice to individuals, which he was sure no one would perpetrate, it was impossible to hold out any great hope of a large and immediate reduction of those charges. It had been suggested that we should pay them in silver. But, independently of the effect which any such course would have on those now in our service, it was perfectly obvious we should by so doing run the risk of discouraging a great many excellent persons from entering the public service at all. (Hear.) All he could say as to the home charges—and he knew he could speak not only for the Secretary of State, but for his Council—was that they would lose no opportunity of reducing them as much as possible. The line as regarded those charges was settled last year on a basis effecting a considerable saving for India, and as regarded future years the subject was now being considered by an able committee, of which Lord Northbrook was the chairman. Summing up, he arrived at the conclusion that, independently of the results which might be produced by the Army Commission about to be appointed, and independently of a reduction of the expenditure on productive public works to the extent of £2,000,000, they would have improved their position by the reductions of which he had spoken by £1,000,000 a year. The House would not expect him to say what amount of that reduction they might expect to realize in the present year, but under favourable circumstances the Government of India thought they would be able to establish an equilibrium between their income and expenditure and be able to provide for every possible claim upon them. (Hear.) It might be asked what sums they were about to borrow in India and England, and whether that did not involve a very serious state of affairs. In the article he had already quoted, the hon. member for Hackney left the impression on the mind that they proposed to borrow at once £15,500,000 and to increase the charge by £400,000 a year, and that, therefore, a crisis was at hand. Nothing could be further from the truth than that. In the first place, India had to provide for the cost of the war. For that purpose they proposed to borrow £2,000,000 from England. As a set off against that they were paying off in England a debt incurred to the extent of £1,000,000. For the productive public works in India they proposed to borrow £3,500,000 this year. The policy of these loans might be good or bad, but the borrowing of a sum of money for the purpose of investing it in productive public works was no more a sign of insolvency than loans were which were raised in this country for improvements by the Metropolitan Board of Works or by the great town of Birmingham. Lastly, there remained the sum of £1,500,000 which was required to pay off the untransferred portion of the 5½ per cent. loan which was just being paid off. That loan would now be entirely got rid of, and a saving to the finances of India of about £100,000 a year would be effected. Still, no doubt that £1,000,000 a year was an addition to the debt, and it was the only real unremunerative addition. Every one acquainted with India must be aware that in the summertime it was very difficult to transport specie. It became necessary, therefore before the hot weather set in to place an enormous sum of money in the frontier treasury. That made an undue call on the cash balances and reduced them to an amount lower than the Government of India considered safe. Accordingly, the amount to be borrowed in India was £5,000,000, and a loan was issued to that amount; £4,000,000 of that loan was accepted at 94¾. Considering the present position of silver, the large amount of the loan, and the somewhat depressing articles and speeches to which the public mind had recently been subjected, he thought that was a very satisfactory result. (Hear, hear.) Whether the remaining £1,000,000 would be obtained he was not yet in a position to state, but if it were possible they would undoubtedly endeavour to obtain that sum also in India. Then it was said that they were likewise proposing to borrow sums of money in England. He was afraid that when he brought forward his proposals a few weeks ago the objects which he stated they desired to obtain had been a great deal misunderstood. It was alleged, in the first place, that they desired to raise at once a large loan. Nothing, in fact, was further from their intentions, and he distinctly explained to the House on that occasion that they hoped they might have to raise nothing at all in England. They anticipated that some part of the loan which was being applied for in India could not be procured in India, and that they would consequently have to borrow in this country. Again, there was a sum which would have to be borrowed in order to offer stock to those shareholders of the East India Railway Company who desired to commute the benefits to which they were entitled under the terms of the recent purchase. After very careful consideration they had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to ask the House to give them power to raise this money in a separate Bill. They hoped to be obliged to raise nothing at all at present, but as the borrowing powers which they asked and should continue to ask the House to sanction had been very much misunderstood, perhaps he might be permitted to explain the exact difficulty in which they were placed. The only practical way in which they could obtain their remittances was by drawing bills in India and selling them to the highest bidder. Some people said that the Council of India were most unbusinesslike people because whether there was a demand or not they went on forcing their bills on the market. The answer was that practically they were obliged to do so because they must have the money. Sometimes it happened, however, that they were unable to sell their bills at all. The only remedy which had occurred to them in such circumstances was that they should have a reserve of borrowing power and that, looking to the extent of their transactions, that reserve should be substantial. But, looking to the great improvement in the exchanges and to the success which attended the recent loan in India, they were of opinion that the sum for which they must ask need not be so large as was originally intended. They had to consider the smallest amount they would be justified in asking for with safety to themselves and to the interests of India. On this point he would quote the opinion of Sir T. Seccombe. The smallest sum for which the Government would be justified in asking the leave of the House to borrow was £5,000,000; that was the sum, therefore, which, when an opportunity arose, he would ask the leave of the House to substitute for the amount in the resolution now before the House, and half of that sum the Government proposed to take the power of borrowing on debentures. It remained for him only to thank the House or the very kind attention that had been given to him (cheers); and whatever judgement might be formed upon the facts put forward they could not, as he thought, ju-tify the opinion of those who were about so loudly proclaiming the impending bankruptcy of India. (Hear.) The facts tended to a very different conclusion. The external trade of India had doubled in 20 years. The gross receipts of her railways testified to the great activity of her internal commerce (hear); and though, like most other countries, she was passing through a period of severe commercial depression, and was struggling under difficulties created by the fall in the exchanges, her credit was still high. Sometimes we might be tempted to make too much of her wealth; let us not now, under the influence of an unfounded panic, exaggerate her poverty. (Hear.) Her future, God willing, might be a great work, and it should be the grand mission of the English people to insure it. (Loud cheers.)

(*To be continued.*)

The *Times* has the following remarks upon the debate:—

It has rarely happened that an Indian debate—still less a debate on the finances of India—has excited beforehand so much interest in Parliament as that which opened last night. The speech of the Under-Secretary for India, in moving that the House of Commons should go into committee on the East India revenue accounts, would in any case have attracted unusual attention. The most apathetic of politicians must have lately been impressed by the gravity of the facts that have come to light with respect to the state of the Indian finances, and by the serious and doubtful tone to the official admissions and explanations respecting them. The question of making provision for the expenses of the Afghan war has brought the financial condition of India within the range of Parliamentary discussion. The Budget statement of Mr. Stanhope would, therefore, have in any case secured a larger audience and a more attentive hearing than could have been hoped for if the subject had been relegated, as usual, to the closing days of the Session. But an additional incitement was supplied by what appeared to be a prospect of party conflict. We are repeatedly assured on both sides of the House of Commons that Indian questions are excluded from the battle ground of parties, and these assurances are undoubtedly sincere. Yet it never probably has happened that a motion involving a censure, direct or indirect, on Indian policy was brought forward without stirring up partisan feelings and marshalling rival hosts. Mr. Fawcett, who has been a strict and watchful critic of financial policy in India, and who, it must be said, has dealt as severely with Liberal as with Conservative administration for their errors and shortcomings in this particular, gave notice some days ago that he would move an amendment to Mr. Stanhope's resolution. He asked the House to pledge itself to two important statements—first, that it "regarded with apprehension the present state of the finances of India," and, next, that it was "of opinion that measures should at once be taken to reduce expenditure." It was understood that the amendment would be supported by the general body of the Opposition, though in previous years Mr. Fawcett's protests and predictions have been criticized as sharply by Mr. Grant Duff and other ex-official Liberals as by any Ministerial speakers. A "whip" of unusual urgency was sent out by Mr. Adam, and warning was given that "a most important division" would be taken upon the question raised by Mr. Fawcett's amendment. While we have heartily welcomed the discussion which for many months back we have shown to be inevitable, we should have regretted anything resembling a party conflict on the ground of Indian finance. Fortunately, this danger has been removed by the course taken by the Government. Mr. Stanhope's speech differed widely from the ordinary explanations and apologies of Indian Under-Secretaries. It acknowledged the extent of the evil which Mr. Fawcett deplored, and promised to carry out the policy of reduction which Mr. Fawcett advocated as a remedy. This announcement, though it secured in a certain sense a legitimate triumph for Mr. Fawcett, deprived the debate of a great part of its interest. There was evidently no fighting to come off; no critical accusations were to be proved in spite of official denials; no remedial schemes were to be urged upon a reluctant Administration. Mr. Fawcett recognized the change in the situation, and amended his proposed motion by making it a direct approval of the policy of the Government, instead of an indirect censure.

The discussion, however, has not thus come to an end, as might have been anticipated. It is contended by Mr. Fawcett and those who sympathize with him that, since the House of Commons has so frequently given an express sanction to the increase of Indian expenditure, a distinct and emphatic approval of the proposed system of reduction is desirable. Mr. Gladstone, however, suggested that, as Mr. Stanhope's statement had removed the controversial issue, the resolution ought to be withdrawn, a course to which Mr. Fawcett assented. There are, however, many reasons why the debate ought not to be cut short by the simple acceptance of Mr. Stanhope's promises. The question of Indian finance is, as will be seen from the Under-Secretary's statement, one of extreme complexity and technicality. Without raising an abstract and barren controversy, it is expedient that the House of Commons should contribute all that it possesses of special information, financial skill, and wise counsel from every quarter, not only to the general mass, but to the particular elements which make it up. The problems connected with the continued depreciation of silver and the consequent loss by exchange were examined at great length yesterday by Mr. Stanhope, but it may well happen that the Indian Government has not yet discovered the best practical methods of mitigating the pressure of this extraordinary burden. Again, the various items of reduced expenditure surveyed by the Under-Secretary of State yield in the aggregate a relief to the extent of no more than one million sterling a year. If it can be shown by members who know India well or have experience of economical finance that larger reductions are practicable under the different heads enumerated by Mr. Stanhope, the Government and the House will have no reason to regret the prolongation of the discussion, which has been adjourned to this evening on the motion of Sir George Campbell. Already the air has been cleared by the recognition of truths, however painful, as well as by the tacit abandonment of mischievous exaggerations.

It is unnecessary to deal with the portion of Mr. Stanhope's speech in which he expounded the Indian Budget. He necessarily followed the figures of the "financial statement" printed in the recent Blue-book. The details of the financial year were reviewed when the substance of the Budget was telegraphed from India a couple of months ago, and the full text was examined yesterday in these columns. It is enough to say that the painful confessions of the "Government Resolution" were repeated by Mr. Stanhope in justification of the policy he had to disclose. The official view is no longer rose-coloured. It is true, Mr. Stanhope says, that the present position of Indian finance, "although it was not satisfactory need not in the smallest degree alarm us, for India had surmounted equal difficulties, and would surmount them again." But, as he rightly conjectured, the House, while very willing to keep up its courage by assenting to these brave assurances, would not be satisfied without coming to the practical question how to re-establish an equilibrium between income and expenditure in India. As we foresaw, the Under-Secretary spent much time in proving very superfluously that the Government were not to blame for the disturbance of the finances due to the exceptional charges for war and famine relief and to the adverse exchange. With this question the House was not in truth concerned. It is understood that the Indian Administration is not more responsible for the crisis than Sir Stafford Northcote is for the falling-off in the revenue returns when trade is depressed. The provision of the remedy is the point upon which Parliamentary attention ought to be directed, not the exculpation of the Viceroy or Sir John Strachey. If the Government of India may be justly censured at all, it is for the obstinacy with which the aberrant view of finance has been maintained. By excluding war and famine and currency disturbance from official calculations, a comfortable balance-sheet which has only the fault of being out of accord with the actual facts, may be drawn up and argued about as if it has a substantial existence. The corrective realities are placed in the secondary rank, and receive little notice till their accumulated results compel the attention of officials. It is at length acknowledged that this is a dangerous system. The exceptional causes of disturbance are not annulled when they are ignored. They must be dealt with as probabilities to strong that they almost amount, in practice, to certainties.

We are now entering, as we hope, on a new era of peace in India. During the twenty years following the Mutiny India was undisturbed by war on a great scale. We may now look forward with reasonable confidence to a still longer period of tranquillity. But though the success of our policy in Afghanistan has placed the Government of India in a stronger position than it ever occupied before, and has removed the chances of a collision with any external Power and of a revolutionary movement among our subjects, the burden of recurrent famines and of incessant and unexpected fluctuations in the value of the currency must still be borne. Manifestly it is impossible to maintain an expectant attitude any longer and to encounter a deficit, neither by increasing taxation nor reducing expenditure. There will be no difference of opinion respecting the wisdom of the choice which the Government of India has at last made. No one during last night's debate suggested that it would be more expedient to increase taxation in India than to reduce expenditure, nor do we believe that anybody will be found to affirm it. We rejoice that Mr. Stanhope is able to promise so many economical changes, and to hold out the hope that, after inquiries now being instituted by the Government, many more will be found possible. The reduction of the expenditure on public works has long been advocated by those who know how difficult it is to extemporize in a poor country all the costly advantages of high civilization. The extension of the employment of natives in the Civil Service is a measure which, whatever may be its economical results, involves such grave political issues that we trust it will be cautiously handled. The promised saving of a quarter of a million a year on this head might be dearly brought by a deterioration in the quality of the entire system. As to the home charges, Mr. Stanhope, like all his predecessors, maintains that almost the whole of them are beyond the reach of the pruning-knife, if we refuse to break public faith. The expenses, direct and indirect, of the India Office, of the Government of India in England, are less than £300,000, and, perhaps, a fraction of this may be cut off. But the cost of the Army, now amounting to one-half of the net revenue of the country, is the cardinal point of economical reform. Here we have to suspend our judgment until the subject has been examined by a Royal Commission. If, however, the Indian Government, irrespective of military changes, can promise a diminution of expenditure to the amount of a million a year, we cannot help regretting that the possibility of those reforms was not discovered before the recent Budget was drawn up. Nothing could be feebler than Mr. Stanhope's defence of the absorption of the "Famine Insurance Fund" in the general revenue of the country at a time when an estimated surplus was turned by a combination of disasters into an actual deficit. Mr. Stanhope laboriously argued that it was the loss by exchange which swallowed up the famine fund, but the people of India will have some difficulty in understanding how, if a crisis existed which justified the breach of a strict engagement and the removal of a guarantee against a national peril, it was deemed proper to throw away in two successive years a large amount of Customs revenue in deference to an outcry raised by a manufacturing industry in England.

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THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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